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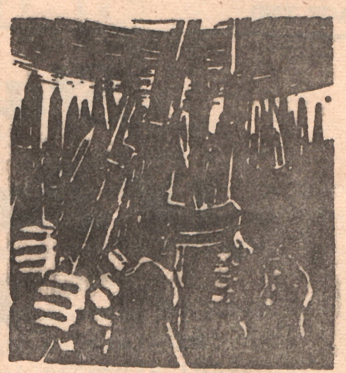

In Jordan

REVOLUTION FOILS SIXTH PLOT

November 1968: Jordan
April 1969 : Lebanon
October 1969 : Lebanon
February 1970: Jordan
March 1970 : Lebanon
June 1970 : Jordan

...And, as stated in our edition of last April 2,"more US-led counter-revolutionary plots lay ahead our path of national liberation."

In the six major plots attempted so far,by the US and its running dogs, hundreds of men, women and children from the Palestinian, Jordanian and Lebanese masses shed their blood to protect the Palestinian Revolution.

The June 8-14 plot alone claimed as many as 300 dead and between 500 and 700 wounded, mostly civilians, according to International Red Cross estimates in Amman.

But the indomitable Palestinian armed struggle for national liberation will go on unabated until victory.

"I said in 1965 that we shall liberate Palestine and to do this we shall crush all those who stand in our way, we shall crush them whether they be to the right, or the left, the north or the south" Fateh's official spokesman told newsmen in Amman June 14.

He added: "We have not used more than 10 percent of our power in the current confrontation in Jordan. This is something that should be known. Our problem has been to find something for the other 90 percent to do."

Referring to US threats of military intervention, Fateh's spokesman stated: "American intelligence thought that by threatening us with the 82nd Airborne Division they could frighten the resistance... If they are still thinking of sending in the 82nd Airborne Division, we tell them 'Welcome to Another Vietnam'..."

Today that the two main heads of the plot have been dismissed from their respective posts as Army Commander in Chief and Commander of the Royal Armoured Brigade -- joint army and guerilla patrols are keeping law and order through the streets of Amman. A joint commission set up to investigate the conspiracy continues its work. But as the country inches its way back from the edge of an anyss, vigilance remains the order of the day.

STUDENTS DEFY COURT

"Down with Israel!"

GAZA- Palestinian students from a Gaza Strip high school, including the nephew of Jordan's U.N. delegate, were sentenced to terms ranging from life to eight years by an Israeli military court here June 23.

Their reaction was a unanimous shout: "DOWN WITH ISRAEL."

Israeli occupation troops in the court room had to restrain relatives when the sentences were read out.

One woman was arrested but later freed when she tried to hurl a chair at an Israeli policeman during a noisy protest after a fiery speech by 20-year old nephew of Jordan's U.N. ambassador Mohammad Farra.

Farra, was sentenced to 20 years, for calling on the population to struggle against occupation and for hailing the Palestinian Revolution.

Finally the president cleared the court after noisy demonstrations by the accused and their families.

Eighteen of the 20 accused are high

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PALESTINIAN STUDENTS FACING ISRAELI MILITARY COURT IN GAZA JUNE 23

HAIFA- A Palestinian Arab living here under Zionist occupation since 1948 has named his newborn twin sons Yasser and Arafat after Fateh's official spokesman Yasser Arafat.

The twins were born to Muhsan and Samura Ahmad, villagers from northern Palestine and "second-class citizens" of Israel.

A spokesman of Rambam State Hospital in Haifa, where the children were born, said his staff was displeased at the choice of names.

But he added : "there's nothing we can do. A citizen can give his children any name he likes".

Statement by Central Committee Of Palestinian Resistance Movement On Conspiracy in Jordan

The Central Committee of the Palestinian Resistance Movement has been earnest in issuing accurate statements about the real causes and motives behind the horrible crisis imposed on the commando movement and on our people on the East Bank of Jordan. The resistance Movement exerted the greatest possible human effort, patience and restraint in avoiding retaliation against all kinds of provocations undertaken by mutineering elements hostile to the people and occupying sensitive and effective positions in the main institutions of the state.

It was a most difficult commando incumbency to exercise self-restraint and to observe a cease-fire while seeing one's own children, women and aged people being exposed to a bloody and odious massacre masterminded and executed by the mutineering elements hostile to the people as field artillery and tank fire were used to shell and destroy homes over unarmed, peaceful citizens in Amman and its suburbs.

These elements committed criminal acts which discredited humanity altogether, including the liquidation of wounded, the massacre of detainees, rape and the violation of privacy. Realising its national obligations, the Central Committee of the Palestinian Resistance Movement placed the higher national interest before anything else. Thus, it did not break negotiations with the Authority but rather entered into a series of immediate cease-fire agreements with it. But the same hostile elements invariably used to revoke these agreements on the spot, continuing their bloodbath operation on such a scale that the number of the dead and wounded exceeded several hundred in Amman alone.

Due to the persistence of these conspiring elements and their departments in violating the cease-fire agreements, it became necessary to insist on their banishment and the dissolution of their organs so as to spare the people, the army and the commandos additional massacres and tragedies and to avoid increased bloodshed in Amman and the other towns and villages of the East Bank, foiling thereby the avowed intention of these elements and their organs.

It was common knowledge to all official levels, to the resistance movement and to the masses, who were the heads that had spent several months engineering the odious massacre and building the necessary basic instruments within Army and Internal Security units, including appointments; dismissals; transfers; the propagation of a spirit of hatred among privates and officers against their commando brethren; the promotion of territorial and tribal provocations; the dilapidation of army funds to recruit mercenaries and arm them; and the exploitation of alien desperadoes and fugitives from neighboring Arab countries to train them on sabotage and terrorist acts such as assassination, looting and destruction.

The Resistance Movement tried, by all means but to no avail, to convince the responsible officials on all levels of the need for their intervention to prevent these elements from carrying on their schemes. While conditions continued to deteriorate, the Resistance Movement was able to present material evidence about the criminal scheme and its networks when it arrested the members of one of these networks and turned them over along with the incriminating documents and testimonies to the Authority. Instead of passing the necessary deterring sentences against them and dissolving their organs, it reinstated them in their positions and maintained their organs.

Meanwhile, and over the past few weeks, the sabotage and terrorist activities of these conspiring elements and their organs expanded to discredit the Fedayeen movement by spreading lies about it; attacking some of its members; setting up a number of fictitious and subservient organizations such as the "Jordan National Union-Amman Branch"; giving these organizations a free hand in providing cover for the said conspiring elements; distributing poisonous publications; and holding alleged popular conferences to instigate Jordanian-Palestinian discord and strife. It became common knowledge that the hostile elements and their organs were leading the country and the people into a destructive civil war in which the blood of citizens--whether military, commando or civilian -- was shed. All these matters were taking place under the eyes and ears of the official authorities.

Conditions went from bad to worse until these elements and their organs mounted a series of overt terrorist actions in Zarqa town over a number of consecutive days last month. The atmosphere of tension increased tremendously until these elements went ahead in executing the horrible massacre in Amman on the dawn of Tuesday, June 9, after having mustered their forces and completed their preparations to wage a decisive battle aimed at liquidating the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the Jordanian national movement.

The Resistance Movement was bound to take a decisive attitude to halt the horrible massacre; to prevent liquidation of the commando movement and the Jordanian national movement; to safeguard the fortress of steadfastness and defiance erected on the East Bank on the shoulders of the commandos, army and people; to enable the armed and mass struggle waged by our heroic people in occupied Palestine to grow and achieve additional victories; to avoid collapse of the Eastern Front before the Zionist and imperialist enemy; and to avert execution of the necessary conditions -- namely, the liquidation of the commando movement for the imposition of Zionist submissive settlements on our people and Arab nation.

The latter scheme involves, among other things, consecration of Zionist occupation of most of the West Bank and annexation of Jerusalem in preparation for Israel's occupation of the East Bank at a subsequent stage and in pursuit of the Zionist aim to establish "Eretz Israel" or "Greater Israel."

The commando movement, which saved the honor of the Arab nation when it stood up, heroically and sacrificingly, in the face of the arrogant Zionist army in the wake of the June War, which made the Arab armies regain their fighting spirit and which fought many common battles with the Jordanian Army against the Zionist enemy, and particularly the Battle of al-Karameh, highly appreciates the said (Jordanian) Army and considers it as its shield. The Resistance Movement, which looked and continues to look upon the bolstering of brotherly relations with the Army privates and officers as one of the important and basic requirements to achieve victory against the Zionist enemy, wishes to secure for this Army all the elements of strength since the strenghening of the Army is tantamount to the strengthening of the commandos. It is most mischievous for the hostile elements to seek the detraction of some army elements from the defense of the homeland on the East Bank and the liberation of the occupied homeland so as to withdraw from the battlefront and strike against citizens as planned by these elements and their U.S. imperialist masters in this plot directed against the Army, the people and the homeland.

The Palestinian Revolution realizes fully that the Palestine cause is the cause of the Arab nation and that the revolution of Palestine is that of the whole Arab nation against the Zionist and imperialist invasion of the Arab World. The Palestinian Revolution realizes as well the importance of the noble national duty in bolstering national unity in Jordan..

The commando movement which has foiled the Zionist and imperialist scheme to split the eastern and western banks of the River Jordan in order to establish a lackey Palestinian entity on the West Bank and in Gaza, and which is determined to continue its armed struggle until complete liberation, the liquidation of Zionist institutions and the recovery of Palestine to the Arab nation, condemns all attempts to besmirch its noble objectives as well as all veiled and blunt hints about the establishment of a state on the East Bank and parts of the West Bank or about the establishment of a state comprising Palestinians and Jordanians in a new cloak.

All these imperialist-Zionist projects and their authors and propagandists are fought relentlessly by the commando movement. Such projects are part of the overall attempt to liquidate the Palestine cause. The commando movement launches daily battles against this attempt and undertakes daily campaigns to foil it.

The hostile and conspiring elements shoulder the responsibility of the defeat of the Jordanian Arab Army in the June War; the surrender of the West Bank to the Zionist enemy by instigating anarchy in its rank and by ordering optional withdrawal during the first hours of the war; the abandonment of Jerusalem without serious fighting, except for individual cases of heroism by a number of soldiers and officers who preferred to die rather than submit to withdrawal orders. These same elements are not only incapable of developing the army or of attending to its equipment and training needs, but they also squander its funds on unreliable and ineffective armament deals and cash heavy commissions as middle-men from arms manufacturers.

The Resistance Movement wants to rid the Army from these elements so that the Army may reach the highest possible standard in training, equipment and militancy...

The Palestinian Resistance Movement cannot but be faithful to its martyrs. The Fedayeen are not gangs in Amman. They are valiant fighters. The gangs are those who embezzle public funds and deposit them in foreign banks abroad at the expense of the equipment of the Army and the well-being of the people...

The Resistance Movement, which draws its human and material resources from its principal base — namely the Jordanian/Palestinian masses — is eager to safeguard the citizens' security, to improve economic conditions and to preserve public funds in the interest of steadfastness and resistance.

The Central Committee of the Resistance Movement appeals to all to resume ordinary life, to preserve the country's vital installations, public services and institutions and to develop them. It also emphasizes the need, on everybody's part, to respect the rights and obligations of every citizen. It extends its heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolences to the bereaved families of the Army, commandos and civilians who fell defending the revolution and the country against imperialist and reactionary plots...

In expressing its deep appreciation and gratitude to the Jordanian/Palestinian people for rising to protect and support the commandos, the Resistance Movement also expresses its great appreciation to the Jordanian Arab Army elements of all ranks for their nationalist attitude which was instrumental in containing the plot and the plotters.

The Central Committee of the Resistance Movement also appreciates deeply the attitude of the Arab and other masses and governments who declared their stand on the side of the Palestinian Revolution. It appeals to officers, privates, commandos and civilians to strengthen the ties of brotherhood and national unity and to remain alert in order to foil the moves and schemes of the elements of sabotage, terror and subversion.

ABU AMMAR INTERVIEWED

Has Fateh Become "Moderate" ?

QUESTION: What is your opinion about what some people have started to say -- namely, that Fateh has become "moderate"?

ABU AMMAR: *Obviously, there are great differences in the standards and yardsticks used in the Arab World. The popular armed revolution we have called for since 1958 aims in the first place at regenerating Arab thought and at equipping it with the correct standards and proper yardsticks to evaluate matters.*

The overwhelming majority of the masses believe that Fateh is wise and objective. Wisdom means such proper conduct of affairs that attainment of the objective is guaranteed. And if in saying "Fateh is moderate" some people imply that it uses violence with responsibility, this would be a source of pride to us and it would be an honor to us to be dubbed "moderate" in that sense.

We in Fateh believe that hope is one thing and reality another. Our masses cannot anymore tolerate an extremist demagogue who does nothing to change the status quo. That's why Fateh's Command always tackles matters seriously and refuses to embark on adventures. If you followed closely our march since the beginning of our armed struggle, you would note that we never relinquished any of the positions we were able to reach. Nevertheless, while holding to and safeguarding the gains we achieved, we study our next step thoroughly. We are a revolution which cannot afford a setback at present. This revolution, as you know, is the only glim of hope left for the Arab nation after June 5.

If you were to study the acts and analyses of those who speak of moderation, you would find them based on the principle of haste in reaching the objective, meaning discouragement by the length of the struggle. But we in Fateh, and as a result of our study of all revolutionary experiences in the world, found out that the basic qualification which distinguishes the effective revolutionary from the impotent one is the ability to bear the pains of the struggle and the hardships of the path. Whoever forgets this fact will fail to advance a single step. We always urge our struggling cadres to be bold in their struggle and to get used to wrapping their fists around the burning coal for a long time.

Those who are impatient to reach objectives are like those who force their offspring to walk prematurely--

We in Fateh Reject false thoughts and false slogans-- that is ideas and actions which we cannot practice or implement. We are thus forced to create the appropriate conditions and the revolutionary atmosphere for any cause we want to embody before starting to execute it. This is why we often feel that the time element, for us, is a rare commodity which we have to exploit carefully. Moreover, if we in Fateh say something, the masses move to execute it.

Some people who want to distinguish themselves from us by acting in such a way as to make the people believe that they are extremists, do so while realizing that mass reaction will be limited. We, on the other hand, are responsible for the masses. We refuse to drive the masses into positions where they cannot secure new mass gains. The revolutionary cannot afford to forget how the Commune of Paris and the miners in Argentina were crushed.

We are proud of the fact that despite the world's knowledge that force has its basic role on the Arab-Palestinian field, we were able to convince the world that ours is a humane revolution which respects the human being, wherever he is. I think it is about time to start speaking of responsibile violence which respects the human being and which is exercised for his sake.

QUESTION: How old is the Palestinian Revolution today after the plot (of June 9, 1970 in Jordan)?

ABU AMMAR: *One of the fascinating things about this revolution has been its ability to achieve victories which took a longer time for other struggling peoples to achieve-to the point that we haven't suffered a setback so far. This is a basic characteristic of revolutionary action. Steadfastness and recovery are essential requirements for revolutionary leaderships due to the numerous setbacks to which revolutionary action is exposed.*

As far as we are concerned, we were able to end the phase of dispersement and vagrancy and to establish the secure base, which is considered the theoretical half-way mark for the revolution, after one year of struggle starting in 1967.

Then came the crisis of Nov. 4, 1968 which marked our first confrontation with the authorities in Jordan. We were able to preserve ourselves and to conclude an agreement which gave the revolution many gains as well as a few negatives. The confrontation of February 10, 1970 came next and we refused to enter into any agreement, planting the feet of the revolution (i.e. root-sinking stage). In this last confrontation of June 8, 1970 we were able to improve a number of matters which pave the way for the establishment of the pivotal revolutionary base.

I feel our revolution is about to embark on the stage of great contributions.

It is painful -- but revolutionary leaders are required to remain silent about many things because silence is necessary to reap the fruits of victories achieved by the revolution. Should I still be alive and meet with you after a few months, I will talk to you about the real age of the revolution because, in this last confrontation, we achieved a great victory. Reaping the fruits of this victory requires several months. Talking about them ahead of time could be harmful.

QUESTION: How would you compare the June War to what happened?

ABU AMMAR: *My immediate reaction, when recalling the June War and recent events, centers around simple numerical comparisons -- namely, that the number of our people killed on the hands of the authorities is about three times the number of fatal casualties inflicted on the Zionist enemy during the June War and three times the number of fatal casualties sustained by some of the Arab armies during the said war. This is over and above the spirit of hatred which was impregnated on the innocent soldiers. It pained me to see the soldiers so misled. They were firing on us because they did not know that we are struggling for their sake. This is something we must succeed in relaying and communicating to the instruments of the Authority. They also moved some army units and isolated them for several months, without even radios, to succeed in "brainwashing" them.*

You know that June 5 did not come as a surprise. Those responsible for June 5 are still practicing the same methods with the same mentality.

QUESTION: Do you expect the Arab states to contimue calling for the peaceful solution?

ABU AMMAR: *We have learned that revolutionaries must create facts then build on them. So that colonialism, imperialism, hirelings, lackeys and traitors may fail along with the peaceful solution and so that we recover the whole of Palestine, we must create the alert, organized and armed people.*

We are in the process of creating this as an actual fact, not as words on paper. Thereafter we shall build the great reality, namely the comprehensive Arab revolution.

QUESTION: Everyone speaks of the role of the United States. Don't you think Britain had a role in the conspiracy?

ABU AMMAR: *When we speak of imperialism, we concentrate on the United States because the US today is the leader of the colonialist, imperialist camp. This does not negate the colonialist role of other states. The colonialist community constitutes a whole. But International trusts being headquartered in the US, schemes are always hammered out there and the rest have to execute. Britain, for instance, has to ask for America's permission before action.*

Whereas the downfall of American imperialism means the downfall of all its offshoots, the downfall of British imperialism does not necessarily mean the end of US imperialism.

Herein lies the historical role of the Palestine and Vietnamese revolutions in that they are battling today against US imperialism. Both, in other words, are striking against the head of imperialism.

QUESTION: In your capacities as head of the PLO Executive Committee and the Central Committee of the Palestine

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ISRAELI MIRACLE:

Do They Rise from the Dead?

The Zionist settler-state of Israel recognized that its 197 casualties in May 1970 were the highest for any month since 1967 -- 61 killed and 136 wounded.

Proportionately to the United States, this is equivalent to over 15,000 casualties in one month.

The mounting "official" casualty count has had a stunning effect on the settler-state.

Agence France Presse said Israeli militarists reported to a government meeting May 13 on Israeli losses.

The meeting was held just as an Israeli statistical report published that day in Tel Aviv and picked by the BBC in London put 3054 the number of Israeli casualties since the June 1967 war -- 9543 soldiers and 119 civilians killed and 1,763 soldiers and 629 civilians wounded.

Hereunder is an article on Israeli casualties contributed to this publication by a member of the Jerusalem Committee in London.

The Israelis have been devoted to imitating early traditions, even to the extent of reviving miraculous happenings.

The Zionist take-over of Palestine; the mysterious way hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Arabs just walked out; the winning of wars - which others might attribute to military training, preparedness and surprise attacks; absorbing thousands of immigrants, chiefly in homes and lands "left" by the Palestinian Arabs; making the desert bloom in patches which had been irrigated; cultivating Jaffa oranges where for centuries they had been flourishing in silence; the economic progress (but not the huge deficit and lacking economy): all these have been described as "miracles".

The real miracle would have been if settlers following ruthless policies, aided by imperialist powers and awarded lavish gifts and aid of at least $8,000 million, 10 percent of all aid to the entire Third World, had achieved less.

However, at last, we have an extraordinary phenomenon which cannot be explained by these factors. Israel really seems to have accomplished it on her own.

In ordinary countries, the longer a war continues, the greater the total number of casualties. Elsewhere, totals for civilians and military are higher than for the military alone. The fact that the reverse happens in Israel is convincing proof of the uniqueness they have told us about for so long.

In 'Le Monde' of February 1968. By the 2nd, 23 military and 5 civilians had been killed. By the 15th, only 15, a total which inculdes civilians as well as military, had died. Both sets come from Dayan.

Counting the wounded can be subjective. Some might count scratches; others would include only those hospitalised. On death there is usually no controversy. Surely the Minister of Defence can count up to 28! Surely he knows how many men he has! Also, there is a widespread faith in Israeli statistics. A. Avnerre, of the Israeli Embassy in London, writes: "As any journalist must realise, we have been scrupulously accurate in our accounts of military actions." (The New Statesman, 22/2/70) So, if we accept the infallibility of figures from the military genuis, then in one fortnight, 13 Israelis rose from the dead.

It is no wonder that Uzi Narkiss, Head of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, assures us that "Israel is the safest place in the world for Jews to live." ('Jerusalem Post Weekly,' 22/9/68). In the dangerous diaspora they would be certain that death would be final and everlasting.

The pattern is repeated and as figures often appear in several papers, we may conclude that they are not printing errors. All the following come from 'The Jewish Chronicle' and refer to grand totals since the war:

June 13th, 1969: "Israel has lost 713 soldiers in action." (Israeli officials)
October 3rd, 1969: "Israel has lost 450 killed." (Dayan).
April 3rd, 1970: "The enemy had killed 425 of Israel's armed forces." (Dayan).

Perhaps the wording is important. Is it possible such a small fraction were killed by the Arabs and the others were killed by other means - demolishing houses for example? Have hundreds been 'lost'?

Winston Churchill, in 'The Times' (12/5/70) considers that since "Independence Day" 1969 (April 23rd) Israel has lost 284 civilians and soldiers. By April 30th,1969, judging by the previous figures, the military deaths alone had reached 685 and 20% for civilians would bring it up to 822. This would average 411 for each of the first two years. How is it likely that they would have dropped so much since then when we know battles on the Suez front are now far more frequent, the Syrian and Lebanese fronts are now battle zones, incidents are daily occurences on the Jordanian front and the Palestinian revolutionaries have been more active inside?

Dayan has given monthly averages for each year: in the first twelve months after the June War, it was 50, in the second 80 and in the first two months (July and August 1969 presumably) of the third, casualties rose to 155 a month. We see similar high figures for September 1968, and Patrick Brogan in 'The Times' (18/11/69) says "the past two months have been particularly bad."

It seems more likely judging by Dayan's proportions (The Jewish Chronicle, 3/10/69) that the total for the third year will equal that of the total for the first two years together. No wonder there are increasing anti-government demonstrations in Israel. It could be that even 1,600 have died so far.

Others have the impression that losses are great. Charles Douglas-Home writes that "an annual loss of 300-400 men killed is unfortunate." (Times 2/5/70). Israeli teenagers interviewed in 'This Week' (I.T.V. 14/5/70) all agreed that two new deaths appeared daily in the papers and that no Israeli family had escaped the bereavement of a friend or relative. A reporter on 'Panorama' (B.B.C. T.V. 18/5/70) thought that more had been killed on the Egyptian front alone than had died in the war, namely 778 according to Israeli "official" statistics.

How can 713 military deaths in early June 1969 become 543 in early June 1970? Surely, many hundreds must have been resurrected from the dead!

One reason for limiting the numbers may be explained by General Narkis: "Things have reached such a point that people have to be continually injected with morale boosters in order to preserve their confidence in our military strength and to prevent them from losing altogether." (Ma'ariv 11/6/69).

Official war casualty figures were over 2,000 by June 1969 and road casualties for 1968 were 14,584 and for 1969, 17,487. The "Defence" Forces were responsible for much of this. "Between Juanuary and October this year (1968), there were 3,799 accidents involving Army vehicles, 666 of them causing casualties. 33 soldiers died; 790 were wounded; 25 civilians died in them and 356 were injured." (The Jerusalem Post Weekly 30/12/68). By April 1970 "the Israeli Defence Forces lost 139 dead and 227 permanently disabled as a result of road accidents in 1968 and 1969." (The Jewish Chronicle 3/4/70).

While war casualties tend to be lower than expected, ones on the road are fantastically high and have risen by 80% during the first quarter of 1970. In fact, during the first 80 days of 1970, 134 were killed; in the same period in 1969, 74 were killed. If these rates were constant, then 343 were killed in 1969 and 603 will die in 1970 on the road. Comparing traffic deaths between Israel (population: 2.6 million; registered motor vehicles: 200,000; and fatalities: 603) and Britain (population: 55 million; registered motor behicles: 13 million; and fatalities : 8,000), we discover that traffic deaths per vehicle are 387% higher in Israel than in Britain, i.e. one death per 333 vehicles in Israel versus one death per 1625 vehicles in Britain!

Have we found some of the missing dead? It is always possible that some of them were killed near a road.

One can see why Israel wants more planes: her troops are better as pilots than as drivers. Planes really are for defence. As long as they keep in the air the men will be safe. Even there, they are not as safe as Dayan would like us to think. Last February, when he was declaring that they had lost only one plane, Jordan alone had the wreckage of five. It seems that only recently has he been counting the crashes, possible since Syria and Egypt started to show them on television. By Sep-

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Abu Ammar on "Responsible Violence"

(Continued from p.3)

Resistance Movement, what were the forces which saved the revolution?

ABU AMMAR: *Many things have changed in me in the course of struggle experience and practice. Talking about the masses and the people is not peotic or imaginary.*

The forces that changed the course of events were the armed masses who sprang to defend the vanguard of the Arab revolution.

The steadfastness of our people improved the situation. Had it not been for the outstanding steadfastness of the masses, many things would have changed.

When Jabal el-Taj was shelled (with artillery fire), I went there while preparing for a word to the masses about sufferings, sacrifices and steadfastness. I was surprised that none of the people complained about anything. The masses were not adversely affected. They were asking me to carry on. They said their sacrifices are the price for the victories they were bent on achieving. Whoever lived the recent events in Jordan must realize the significance of the following words:

"The masses are the real fortress of the revolution. They make history."

Naturally, the intervention of Arab nationalist forces helped reduce losses and put an end to the conflict in a shorter time.

QUESTION: What was the role of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement,Fateh? And don't you really miss Fateh?

ABU AMMAR: *If you were to refer to the minutes of the Central Committee meetings, you will find out the basic role undertaken by our movement. I was greatly touched when all the concerned organizations and parties insisted on recording their appreciation of this role when the crisis ended.*

Events have proved that we were aware of the nature of the phase, of the enemies and of the counter-revolutionary forces. This awareness was reflected in the preparation of the revolutionary forces and the means of struggle liable to face up to the situation. Our local broadcasting unit which played a basic role in Amman had been readied a long time ago for this situation. Our confrontation plans proved that we assumed our role as a basic organization along with the other brothers-in-struggle.

The people know exactly our role but the counter-revolutionary froces realize now the violence of the tactical, psychological, strategic and military confrontations with which we opposed them.

As regards my longing to Fateh, believe me that Fateh's objective is to create the banner (of unity) ending fragmentation and dissension. If you refer to "Fateh" as grouping all the instruments of the revolution and as embodying national unity in all its struggle perspectives, I certainly miss it.

QUESTION: Do you expect attempts in Lebanon to strike against the revolution?

ABU AMMAR: *Obviously, we have new analyses and evaluations for conditions in all the Arab World. If authorities in Lebanon comprehend our analyses and adapt themselves accordingly, no crakdown attempts will be made.But if authorities in Lebanon do not reach the conviction of having to live with the revolution and the revolutionaries, a confrontation will take place.*

I wish to emphasize here that we, in the Palestinian Revolution, will not retreat from any emplacement we have reached.

Our emplacements or positions are those of the masses. That's why we shall not be defeated in Lebanon. The Lebanese people and its masses want us to be where we are. Time will prove how much the masses in Lebanon can contribute to the revolution if we succeed in making the picture clear to them and in convincing them that we are dying for their sake.

QUESTION: What do you think about the burning of the Jordanian embassy in Beirut?

ABU AMMAR: *We greet the initiative of the masses in expressing their wrath over the actions of the authorities in Jordan by occupying the embassy in Beirut. But setting fire to a building or matters paid for by our people in taxes cannot serve the interest of the masses.*

Another time I regret -- substitution of the Palestinian flag to the Jordanian flag. Both flags should float together side by side to reiterate the unity of the sons of the two (Jordan River) banks in particular and that of the Arab nation in general.

QUESTION: How do you anticipate future Jordanian relations with the Palestinian Revolution?

ABU AMMAR: *Future relations depend on the Jordanian authorities' capacity to understand history.*

The guns of the Battle of Valmy (in northeastern France in 1792) led a philosopher like Goethe to say: "An era has ended in Europe...and a new one has just started." What took place in Jordan recently and what happened on June 5, 1967 marked the end of an era in the Arab World and the beginning of another.

We hope everyone will realize this historical fact and that the Aghwar is the Arab nation's door to history. We would then look into the future with optimism. But should the butcher hold on to his knife, we shall be obliged to end the contradiction, which becomes a hostile contradiction, through responsible violence rather than a responsible dialogue.

QUESTION: What is "reaction" in your opinion?

ABU AMMAR: *It is noticeable that we, in Fateh, avoid using the term "reaction." The reason is that the unsuccessful experiences of many of the sincere forces which preceded us disfigured many terminologies and gave them different meanings. For instance, the word "reactionary" was not only rightly used to describe those who stood against the people and their aspirations and openness to historical development but it was also misused by the authors of the unsuccussesful experience of the Jordanian Communist Party to describe non-atheist or pious workers and peasants. The latter forces are revolutionary and basic forces such as the Buddhists in the Vietnamese Revolution.*

That's why we, in Fateh, say that we stand against colonialism, imperialism, Zionism, lackeys, traitors as well as those whose interests meet with colonialism, imperialism and Zionism. We prefer this longer qualified statement to avoid the mistakes of our predecessors...

QUESTION: What was your most difficult decision during the conspiracy?

ABU AMMAR: *The order to shell the artillery units directing their fire against refugee camps and to destroy any tank advancing toward Amman. I wished those soldiers and those tanks were destroyed while confronting the Zionist enemy.*

THE ISRAELI MIRACLE

(Continued from p.4)

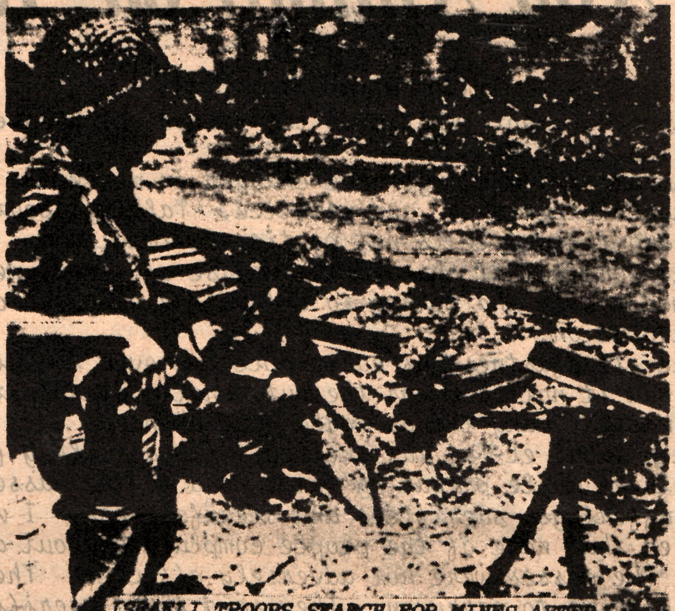
tember 1969,14 were admitted as losses (Le Monde 14/9/69). Then they must have been more careful because the 16th was not lost until January 16th and the 19th was reported on March 27th. (A very erratic rate of loss).

There is another odd thing about Israeli planes. Israelis boast that they rarely lose one and we know that at least 100 new ones have been delivered since the war, but in 'The Sunday Times' survey of 3/5/70 Israel now has 275 combat aircraft while according to the Institute of Strategic Studies, she had 280 in the war. One would expect the present figure to be nearer 400. If we compare details from the Institute with those given in the 'Christian Science Monitor' (27/3/70),(which gives 320-40 for the present number of combat aircraft) we notice that Israel now has 10 fewer Vautours, 15 fewer Ouragans, 7 fewer Mirages, 10 fewer Mysteres, and 8 fewer Super Mysteres, a total difference of 50.

Do they get worn out that quickly or do they crash into road vehicles when they land?

Of course, when Israel is asking the United States for lethal Phantoms losses must be emphasised. When tourists and immigrants are required, then it must be shown that 'Israel is the safest country in the world'

Fateh Men Escalate Operations



ISRAELI TROOPS SEARCH FOR MINES AFTER A RAILWAY LINE OUTSIDE GAZA WAS BLOWN UP BY FATEH GUERRILLAS JUNE 21.

The new plot in Jordan to stab the Palestinian Revolution in the back did not deter Fateh revolutionaries from escalating their daily raids on enemy settlements and positions throughout Palestine.

During the first three weeks of June, Fateh guerilla operations again stretched from Upper Galilee down to the Aghwar and on to the Gaza strip in the south.

Following is a brief rundown of Fateh's major operations in June todate:

JUNE 1: Kefar Ruppin, kibbutz in Beit-Shean Valley, and Gesher, another kibbutz in the Jordan Valley, are rocketed. The attack on Kefar Ruppin extends for two consecutive hours. An enemy military vehicle strikes a Fateh mine in the occupied Golan. The enemy is seen evacuating three casualties. An enemy troop carrier is also set ablaze in the Golan after receiving a direct rocket hit.

JUNE 2: Fateh revolutionaries rocket Yardena settlement in the Jordan Valley and Jibbin settlement and Rafed camp in the occupied Golan. They also launch a 30-minute raid on an advanced enemy post in Turkmaniyeh in the Central Ghor and overrun an enemy ambush in the Golan. Four Fateh fighters are killed in the latter operation.

JUNE 3: *Beissan (Beit-Shean) town and Ma'oz-Hayim kibbutz in the Beit-Shean Valley are rocketed twice by Fateh commandos in retaliation to enemy air raid on civilian targets in Irbed, Jordan. (Enemy confesses 18 casualties in the daylight raids two hours apart on Beissan as well as 12 other casualties in the town of Tiberias, shelled by Jordanian artillery also in retaliation to the raid on Irbed).

*Kiryat Shemona townlet in Upper Galilee and Khisfin settlement and Tel Abu-Zahab camp in the occupied Golan are also rocketed and mortared by Fateh guerillas. Meanwhile, a Fateh unit, supported by members of the popular militia overrun an enemy post in Maghtar, Central Ghor, in broad daylight.

*In occupied Jerusalem, a Fateh bomb rips an Israeli-owned garage used to repair army vehicles.

*Other Fateh units which penetrated deep into Wadi Arava on the night of June 2-3 raid Har Hazera and engage enemy positions. Enemy reinforcements, including helicopter-borne reinforcements fail to besiege the Fateh units which break through and make it to base after inflicting heavy casualties in enemy ranks and sustaining eight deaths in their own.

JUNE 4: Fateh mortar shells and rockets hit Yardena settlement in Jordan Valley as well as a troop carrier southeast of Khisfin in the Golan.

JUNE 5: Fateh commandos ambush patrol of enemy vehicles shortly after dawn between Kefar Ruppin and Beit-Zer'a in the Jordan Valley, destroying three of the vehicles and inflicting about 15 casualties in enemy ranks. Two Fateh commandos are killed while giving cover to their retreating comrades. (Enemy confesses 12 casualties, including one officer killed. Injured also included Swedish television correspondent Steffan Hultman and his cameraman). Meanwhile, Fateh rockets land in Gesher.

JUNE 6: Rocket attack on Kiryat Shemona.

June 7: Fateh rockets hit Kiryat Shemona, Kefar Ruppin, Beissan and Neve Ur.

JUNE 8: Fateh commandos launch all-out attacks on several enemy posts, positions and fortifications in Jordan Valley.

JUNE 9: Fateh commandos rocket Ashdod Ya'akov.

JUNE 12: Fateh unit sustains two deaths and one missing when it wipes out enemy ambush in the occupied Golan.

JUNE 18: Fateh guerillas rocket Ashdod Ya'akov, Ma'oz Hayim and Beit-Zer'a, mortar Kefar Ruppin and shell enemy positions near Khisfin.

JUNE 20: Enemy fortifications and minefields are blasted by Fateh revolutionaries in Sha'ar Hagolan and near Ma'oz Hayim.

JUNE 21: Fateh men attack tourists bus in occupied Hebron with hand grenades and small arms fire; rocket Beissan, Degania Alef and Degania Bet; blast railway line and power pylon in Gaza; attack the Leumi Israel Bank in Khan Yunis with hand grenades; and rocket enemy potash works south of the Dead Sea.

JUNE 22: Fateh anti-aircraft gunners down enemy Skyhawk in raid against commando bases in South Lebanon.

JUNE 23: Fateh guerillas blow up bridge between Yardena and Beit-Yosef and rocket enemy command post in Turkmaniyeh, in Central Ghor.

RESISTANCE

Mass Arrests Continue

NAZARETH - Three Palestinians of this northern town have been remanded in custody on suspicion of belonging to a commando organization, Israeli police sources said here June 19.

One of the suspects was a member of the local labor council and a prominent member of the Rakah Communist Party, the sources said.

They were remanded for 15 days by order of the district court at the request of the police pending the completion of their investigation.

The names of the three were not released.

Meanwhile, more than 70 Palestinian Arab residents of the old quarter of Acre, another northern town, were being held by Israeli police following a series of explosions in early June in the nearby Mediterranean resort town of Nahariya. Israeli sources told Reuter in Haifa that more than 150 Palestinian Arabs were rounded up following the five blasts on the Nahariya seafront, but 80 were released after questioning.

The explosive charges were of Israeli manufacture and prompted investigators to believe the authors were local residents.

At least 12 arrests among Palestinian Arabs were also made by Israeli occupation troops in Gaza in early June. The arrests were confirmed by military government sources in Gaza on June 3.

Occupation Forces Seize Arab Land

Jerusalem. - Israeli occupation authorities recently seized 1,200 dunums (300 acres) of Palestinian Arab land at Beit Annan village, north-west of Jerusalem.

Thirty-eight families lived on farming in the area and the Israeli occupation authorities rejected a protest by the landowners and request to continue planting the land.

Jerusalem Palestinians Protest Taxes,June

ISRAELI TROOPS PATROL STREETS OF OCCUPIED JERUSALEM JUNE 5.

Palestinian shopkeepers in occupied Jerusalem kept their shutters down May 27 and 30 to protest Israeli occupation and military taxes. They struck for a third time on June 5, punctuating with other occupied towns and townlets the third anniversary of the June War.

The Palestinian shopkeepers in Jerusalem went on strike May 27 and 30 to express their disapproval of Israeli taxes, of the methods used to collect them, and especially, of having to pay a forced loan for the "defense" of Israel.

Most of the striking businessmen lounged outside their shuttered store-fronts watching occupation troops.

"We called another strike for today turday (May 30), because tourist and visitor traffic is always heaviest on the Jewish sabbath," shopkeepers said.

Overburdened by military expenditures, Israel recently turned a hitherto voluntary defense loan into a compulsory levy on Israeli as well as "occupied" Palestinians. This adds 15 percent to normal income tax in the form of a loan repayable after 15 years, and a further 7½ percent of wages, repayable after three years.

That Palestinian citizens under Israeli occupation be forcibly taxed to "defend" Israel clearly violates the Geneva Convention.

On June 5, strikes and bombs in occupied Jerusalem, Gaza, Nablus and Ramallah punctuated the third anniversary of the June War.

In Jerusalem, stern security measures did not prevent a hand grenade from being hurled at occupation forces. According to Israel radio, "one Israeli policeman only was wounded".

Occupation troops combed the area and arrests were made after the attack which was around 19h30 local, the radio said.

In Gaza, three hand grenades were hurled on Israeli troops in the striking city. Israel admitted three military injuries.

In Nablus and Ramallah all shops were also closed despite threats and intimidations by Israeli occupation authorities.

STUDENTS TELL COURT: "DOWN WITH ISRAEL"

(Continued from p.1)

school students from Khan Yunis. All were charged with belonging to an illegal students group affiliated to a commando organization.

Charges against them included "throwing grenades,planting mines, injuring Israeli soldiers and civilians,damaging government and civilian property, attempted murder, terrorizing the local population, rioting and possessing weapons."

Sentenced to life were Mohammed Moussa Shahine,23; Hassan Hussein Shahin, 19; and Ibrahim Suleiman, 17.

Other members of the group were sentenced as follows:one to 60 years, one to 50 years, one to 30 years, one to 25 years: two to 20 years, seven to 15 years, one to 10 years and three to eight years.

The prosecutor,during his summing up said Gaza Strip military courts were too lenient in the past with students involved in commando activity merely because they were students.

"It would have a most dangerous effect on the situation in the Gaza Strip if the accused do not receive heavy penalties because it would encourage other students to follow in their footsteps," he said.

The number of students believed involved in commando groups had risen from 150 in 1969 to 300 this year and 90 per cent of commandos in the Gaza area were under 25, he said.

When they were sentenced Tuesday, June 23, they shouted "down with Israel."

Farra, jumped up and shouted at the court when he was sentenced to 20 years hard labor.

"I will still judge all of you here," said Farra. "Our heroic people will chase you Zionists out."

Earlier on June 18, a 17-year old Palestinian schoolgirl and three other men were also sentenced to various prison terms in Gaza.

Miss Nuha Abdallah Uksayeh, 17, got an 18 month sentence with a further two and a half years suspended sentence for inciting people against occupation and belonging to an illegal student organization.

She was also charged with participation in five anti-Israeli demonstrations.

Omar Khils, 19, got an eight year term from the Zionist court for reportedly buying 65 handgrenades.

Khalil Ma'adi, 22, was jailed for three years with a fine of 3,000 Israeli pounds on charges of contacts with hostile organizations.

Ibrahim Masri, 51, was sentenced to 11 months imprisonment and a further four years suspended term after being charged with hiding members of commando groups.

Other known Israeli military court sentences in early June were as follows:

*Allen Samy Nussbacher (alias Allen Steel), an immigrant from Australia, was sentenced to 10 years in Nazareth June 16 for "providing information to the enemy."

*Nine Palestinian youths were sentenced from one to 25 years in Hebron June 16 for "commando activities." Salah Najjar, identified as the "group leader" got the 25 years sentence.

*Anis Mahmoud Idris Ashker, 21, was sentenced to 10 years in Nablus June 7 for inciting to resistance.

*Salem Ali Salem Hotat, 45, was sentenced to 19 years in Lydda June 8 for "affiliation to a commando group, planting mines and possessing arms."

*Ramzi Asmar of Lydda was sentenced to five years in Tel Aviv June 8 for "passing security information."

*In Jenin three unidentified local Palestinians were sentenced June 8 to two and a half years each for "belonging to a commando organization, connections with enemy and training with arms."

*Naiz Mahmoud Alufa, 60, was sentenced June 8 in Jenin to one year for "aiding his 17-year-old son, an armed infiltrator."

FATEH ISSUES DAILY

The Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fateh issued in mid-June its own four-page Arabic daily newspaper, called "Fateh".

"Fateh" now appears daily in Arabic, biweekly in English and monthly in French.

"They Are Little Better than Gangsters"

WASHINGTON-Seventy-three US senators have signed a letter urging the Nixon administration to sell 125 Phantom and other jet warplanes to the Zionist settler-state of Israel.

The signers include many opponents of President Nixon's policies in Indochina

The senators say in the letter that granting the Israeli request for military aid--a request held in abeyance by the administration -- is the surest way to head off all-out war in the area.

The bi-partisan letter was presented to Secretary of State William P. Rogers June 1.

The letter has been circulated primarily by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R.,M.Y., and Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D., Conn.Among the signers are said to be senators of such diverse political viewpoints as Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., George McGovern, D., S.D., Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., and Stuart Symington, D., Mo.

A few days later on June 9, the International Herald Tribune published the following self-explanatory letter to the editor on the subject.

Arabs' Defense

Those 73 senators who now, unscrupulously, seek to escalate the war in the Middle East by coercing the United States to supply Israel with further destructive power in the form of Phantom jets, etc., are, to my mind, little better than gangsters. Many, if not most of them, have done their best to disrupt the President's policies in Southeast Asia on the pretext of being doves, and, with a volte face that would do discredit to the most blatant of hypocrites, they now want to switch their nefarious endeavors to embroiling the United States in their private war against the Arabs.

A lot of people, including newspaper editors, leftists, politicians, etc., have apparently only recently discovered that Russia is helping the Arabs to defend themselves from Israeli aggression. It may only be a coincidence that this coincides with the intense pressure that Israel is putting on the President to give them more offensive weapons in order to escalate the war. Can it be that all these alarms are a skillful and persuasive exercise in Israeli propaganda?

Russia has undoubtedly come to the decision that Egypt had to be defended against Israel's boundless superiority in air power that was hitting the virtually defenseless Arab population at will, in an effort to terrorize them into subjection. The Russian defense has undoubtedly altered the situation, to the extent that the Israeli Air Force is no longer free to bomb Egypt at will.

If the ultimate object in preventing the massacre of the helpless is peace, and most countries and most leaders in the world say they want peace, then Russia's intervention on a purely defensive basis cannot be a bad thing. To this point, peace has most definitely not been promoted by a so-called arms "balance" entirely unbalanced in Israel's favor.

G. G. CHAPLIN.
Lugano, Switzerland.

Senate Panel Provides for Sale Of Jets to Israel

WASHINGTON, June 18 (Reuters).—The Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday provided legal authorization for the sale of U.S. jets to Israel and expressed grave concern over Soviet involvement in the Middle East.

The committee adopted an amendment to the defense procurement bill—which provides authorization for $19 billion spending by the Defense Department in the 1971 fiscal year—authorizing President Nixon to make the sale.

The bill is not expected to reach the Senate floor until July or August. Mr. Nixon is likely to decide in the next week or so on Israel's pending request for 125 jet planes, and yesterday's action was seen as a further congressional effort to prod him toward a favorable response.

National Council Resolutions

The 113-seat Palestinian National Council concluded June 4 its six-day Seventh Session by resolving:

** To establish a Central Committee for the Palestine Liberation Organization. The 27-member Central Committee, to be headed by Yasser Arafat, will comprise all 12 members of the PLO Executive Committee, the head of the Palestinian National Fund, the Palestinian Liberation Army Chief, the Speaker of the Palestinian National Council, one representative from each of the 10 commando organizations, and three independents to be named by the PLO Executive Committee.*

** To set-up a Unified Military Command to escalate the popular war for national liberation. The Command will require all guerilla organizations to place some of their units under its jurisdiction. It will supervise and attempt to standardize commando training.*

** To set-up two committees which will group PLO representatives and Jordanian and Lebanese national forces to plan and guide the joint struggle.*

** To salute progressive forces in the world for their solidarity with the Palestinian Revolution and their moral and material support.*

** To salute the friendly states, particularly the Socialist ones supporting the Palestinian Revolution in its struggle to liberate Palestine.*

** To condemn the aggressive wars launched by world imperialism, led by the United States, against the people of the world on all continents.*

** To reiterate the refusal of all submissive and political settlements to liquidate the Palestine cause.*

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